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NOTES ON SOME PACIFIC COAST ACTEOCINAS, WITH DE-SCRIPTION OF ONE NEW SUBSPECIES

## BY G. WILLETT

For many years the two large, striated Acteocinas of the Pacific coast of North America, culcitella and eximia, have been treated as separate species. Eximia, the northern race, was said to differ from culcitella in shape of spire and absence of columellar fold. A large series of specimens from California and Alaska in the collections of the Los Angeles County Museum and the writer seem to demonstrate complete intergradation between the two forms. Also, an intermediate form, very easily differentiable in most instances, seems worth of a name.

In view of the above facts, the writer proposes the following arrangement of the species.

Acteocina culcitella culcitella Gould. The common California low tide form. Distinguished from the following by its long, pointed spire and heavy fold on the columella. Acteocina cerealis Gould appears to be the young of culcitella.

Acteocina culcitella eximia Baird. A northern shell dis-

tinguished by lack of heavy fold on the columella and short spire, excavated near the apex.

Acteocina culcitella intermedia, new sub species. Description: Shell cylindrical, with short spire, the latter, however, not excavated at the apex. Columellar fold wanting or only slightly indicated. Lip and aperture as in A. c. eximia. Type number 1015 collection of Los Angeles County Museum, dredged by G. Willett in 30 fathoms at Catalina Island, California, August 11, 1928. Measurements of type in millimeters: Alt. 14, Diam. 5.7, Alt. of spire 1.65. Paratypes in collections of A. M. Strong and the writer.

Intermedia is easily separated from typical culcitella by much shorter spire and absence of heavy columellar fold; it differs from eximia in more pointed and unexcavated spire. All of the specimens of intermedia seen by the writer have been dredged in from twenty to forty fathoms off the southern California coast. A few specimens of apparent intergrades between intermedia and eximia were dredged in twenty-five fathoms near Craig, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, while at Forrester Island, fifty miles to the southeast, only eximia was found.

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ACMAEA TESTUDINALIS MÜLL. IN CABSCOOK BAY, EAST-PORT, MAINE

## BY OLOF O. NYLANDER

During the summer of 1906 I spent a month—from the middle of June to the middle of July, collecting fossils in